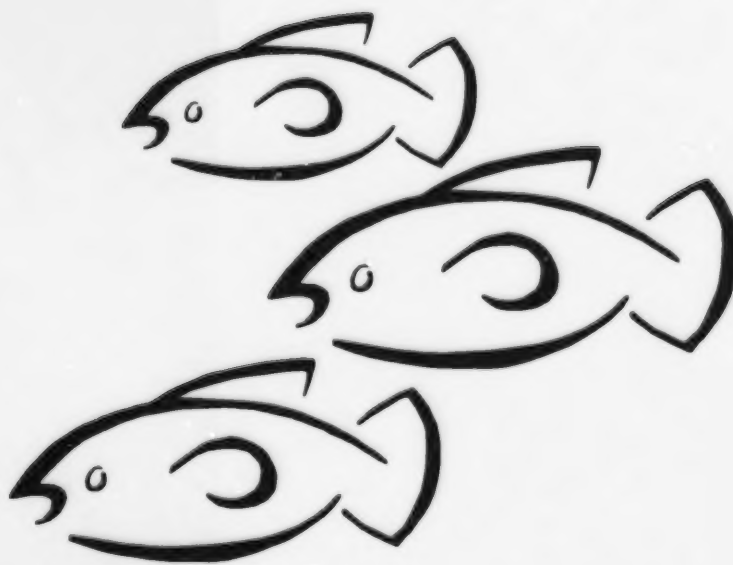




Ministry of
Fisheries
Annual Report
1998/1999



BRITISH
COLUMBIA

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The Honourable Garde B. Gardom
Lieutenant Governor
Province of British Columbia

May it please your Honour,

We respectfully submit the annual report of the Ministry of Fisheries of the Province of British Columbia for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1999.

Sincerely,

The Honourable Corky Evans
Minister of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries
and Minister Responsible for Rural Development.



MESSAGE FROM THE DEPUTY MINISTER

The Ministry of Fisheries was created in February 1998 to lead B.C.'s efforts to conserve fish stocks and renew B.C.'s commercial and recreational fisheries. This report explains its structure and activities in conservation, co-operative relationships and partnerships, development, diversification and enhancement of recreational and commercial fisheries.

B.C.'s fisheries are going through major changes. Significant changes in our traditional fisheries have placed a heavy strain on B.C. communities and increased the need for provincial representation to make sure the resource is protected and managed for provincial interests.

The various sections of this report cover both the ministry's conservation activities and its management of expanding seafood processing and recreational fisheries. Despite the changes to our traditional fisheries we have growth and potential in value-added products, diversification, aquaculture and processing.

Bill Valentine

MISSION STATEMENT

The Ministry of Fisheries leads the provincial government's efforts to build and sustain diverse and healthy fish populations, fisheries, jobs and communities.

The ministry is committed to the following values in pursuit of this mission:

- planning and delivering government services in a cost-effective and publicly accountable manner;
- providing responsive, courteous and professional service of high quality to clients; and
- building and maintaining among ministry personnel an effective spirit of teamwork and co-operation based on trust, integrity, flexibility, innovation and social equity, and equality of opportunity.

MINISTRY PROFILE

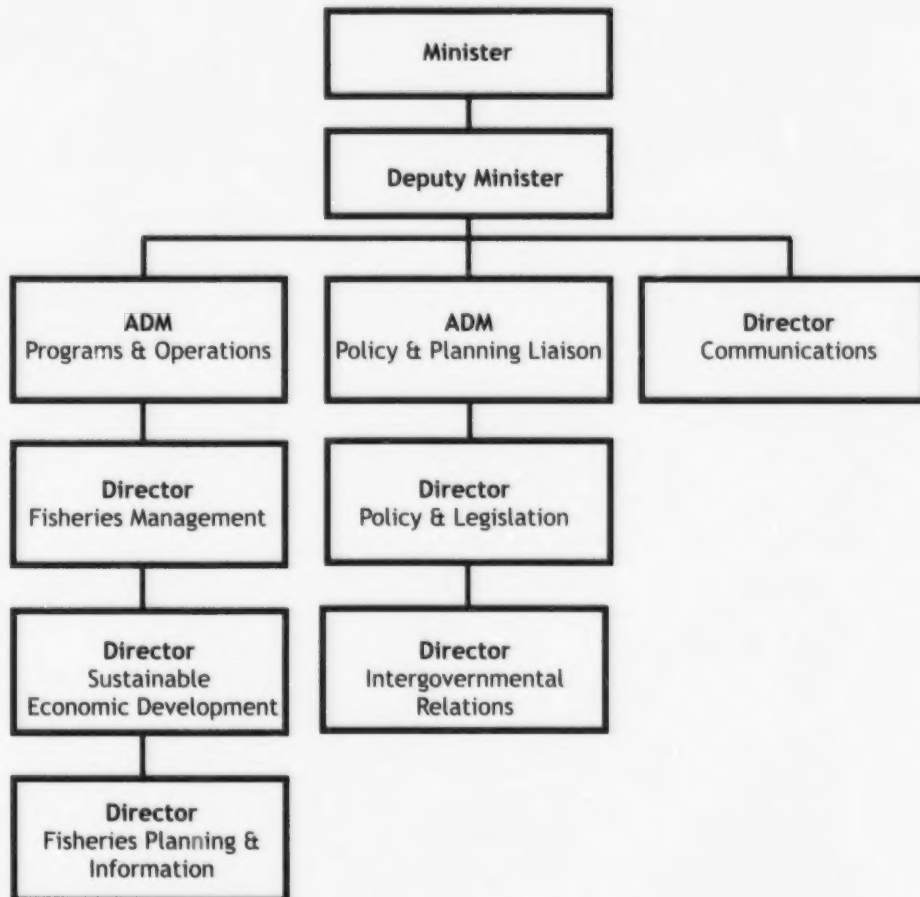
The Ministry of Fisheries was established in February 1998 to provide a strong co-ordinated focus to provincial efforts to protect fish stocks and renew B.C.'s commercial and recreational fisheries. The ministry reflects the changing dynamics and challenges affecting B.C.'s fish resources and fisheries including:

- the need to protect fish and fish habitat from encroaching urban and resource development;
- the impacts of restructuring in the commercial fishing industry on the lives of thousands of people and their communities;
- the growing economic importance of tidal and non-tidal recreational fishing throughout the province;
- the international growth of aquaculture in the seafood industry;
- the need to develop new, value-added industries to maximize the economic benefits from fisheries resources and diversify fishing communities;
- the demand for greater public involvement and accountability in fisheries management decisions; and
- the need to enhance relations with governments, stakeholders and the public

The Ministry of Fisheries brings together provincial fisheries functions and the expertise of approximately 150 Victoria and regional staff to provide a unified base for B.C.'s fisheries activities and the larger role B.C. is taking in managing our fisheries.

The ministry works closely with the regional fisheries, habitat protection and enforcement staff of the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks who deliver provincial fisheries programs directly to the public.

ORGANIZATION CHART



MINISTRY ACTIVITIES

In the 1998-1999 fiscal year the new Ministry of Fisheries served as a focal point for ongoing work on a range of fisheries priorities, including:

Fish Conservation and Protection

Ministry staff worked with Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks staff to continue effective conservation and restoration programs.

Management of B.C.'s growing recreational fishery.

In addition to continuing the conservation and management of a world-class freshwater fishery, which is enjoyed by more than 375,000 anglers every year, the ministry continues to work with the saltwater recreational fishing sector -- to generate jobs and recreational opportunities throughout B.C.

Management regulation and development of B.C.'s diverse and dynamic seafood industry

The ministry has worked to expand provincial efforts to develop sustainable, value-added fisheries industries, in the commercial fishing, aquaculture and processing sectors to provide secure jobs and long-term economic stability for communities.

Effective co-ordination of B.C.'s investments in protecting fish and creating jobs in the fisheries.

B.C.'s program commitment to protect and restore fish and fish habitat has increased six-fold -- from \$23 million in 1994 to \$150 million in 1998. Fisheries Renewal BC efforts marked a further increase in this commitment.

Strengthening our co-operative approach to fisheries management.

The ministry continues to be responsible for the implementation of several important agreements concluded with the federal government over the past few years, including the 1997 Canada-B.C. Agreement on the Management of Pacific Salmon Fishery Issues, the Groundfish Development Authority Agreement and the Memorandum of Understanding on Fisheries and Seafood Diversification.

Increasing the involvement of and accountability to British Columbians in fisheries decisions through the creation of improved consultation mechanisms and new public agencies.

Conservation of Native Fish Populations and Habitats

In 1998/99 more than \$1 million was provided through the Urban Salmon Habitat Program for projects that protect, enhance and raise public awareness of salmon and their habitats, and for environmental projects geared toward the conservation of salmon streams. The program has two components: community stewardship and local governments. Through the community stewardship component, 36 community groups and schools shared \$537,921 for salmon conservation projects in the Georgia Basin. Another \$536,495 was shared by 25 local governments for cost-shared funding for environmental projects aimed at the conservation and protection of salmon streams.

In 1998, the ministry responded to an alarming decline in East Coast Vancouver Island steelhead populations with an innovative experimental living gene bank to help conserve threatened steelhead populations. Wild juvenile steelhead were captured and transferred to a special rearing area at the Vancouver Island Trout Hatchery near Duncan. The gene bank currently holds seven steelhead stocks. If wild stocks do not recover, progeny from the living gene bank fish will be released beginning in 2000.

In April 1998 an agreement was reached between the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho and the province to save endangered white sturgeon from extinction through conservation aquaculture. In spring 1999 white sturgeon eggs were brought over the Canada-U.S. border from Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, to a new facility at the Kootenay trout hatchery near Fort Steele, B.C. Representatives from Canada, B.C., Idaho, Montana, First Nations, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and other agencies continue to work together on a recovery plan to save the sturgeon from extinction.

The ministry continued restoration work on large lakes and reservoirs throughout the province in 1998/99. The experimental fertilization of Kootenay Lake continued to be successful in restoring kokanee runs to near historic (pre-dam) levels. The data for 1998 indicated that Gerrard trout are also responding.

Habitat Conservation Trust Fund

The ministry administered and implemented 47 projects worth more than \$3.1 million through the fisheries component of the Habitat Conservation Trust Fund. The fund is supported by surcharges on angling, hunting, guiding and trapping licences. The projects included such diverse activities as the Okanagan Lake Recovery Plan, the five-year Fraser River Sturgeon Program and stock assessment for steelhead on the Bella Coola River. Working in partnership with BC Hydro and the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, the ministry co-ordinated fisheries compensation programs worth more than \$2.2 million for Columbia and Peace River drainages. Projects ranged from work on Arctic grayling research in the Peace to the lake fertilization programs on Kootenay Lake.

The ministry co-ordinated the fisheries components of the Water Use Planning Program to restore water flows for fish in river systems regulated by hydro-electric facilities. In 1998-99 this included the development of the water-use planning guidelines and the implementation of the first interim water-flow orders to ensure the needs of fish were met.

Co-operative Relationships and Partnerships with the Public, Industry, First Nations and Federal and Provincial Agencies

The ministry continued to build strong partnerships and co-operative relationships with the public, industry, First Nations and federal and provincial agencies throughout 1998/99. These partnerships ensured the delivery of fisheries-related programs and informed decision making with regard to the future of the resource.

Provincial-Federal Relations

After continuing disputes over harvest-sharing arrangements under the Pacific Salmon Treaty, an interim agreement for 1998 was finally reached between Canada and Washington State. No interim arrangements were reached with Alaska. The ministry sought to participate as an equal partner with Canada to assist in resolving the long-term dispute through the multi-lateral negotiation process. However, the province was excluded from most of the discussion. During the winter of 1998-99 government-to-government negotiations resumed towards developing long-term fishing arrangements but province and industry advisers were excluded from this process.

Working toward renewed and co-operative fisheries management, the ministry and the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans endorsed the Data-Sharing Protocol to provide governments access to each other's data sets by the end of 1999. The protocol will allow efficient collection of data regarding fish and fish habitat, its management and improving availability to promote conservation of fish and fish habitat.

Shared data applications between the ministry and DFO include:

- Fisheries Information Summary System
- Watershed Dictionary
- Watershed Atlas
- Field Data Information System
- Fisheries Project Registry
- Salmon Escapement Database System
- Catch Database

In early 1999 the provincial and federal fisheries ministers endorsed the Steelhead Protocol, developed under the Canada-B.C. Agreement on the Management of Pacific Salmon Fishery Issues to mitigate the problems of interceptions of steelhead by commercial fisheries. The Steelhead Protocol is an example of federal-provincial co-operation that provides for an enhanced level of stock assessment, in-season planning and management for interception fisheries impacting steelhead.

Through a collaborative effort with the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, DFO and the Skeetchestn Indian Band, a new counting device was installed in the Deadman River in the spring of 1998. The non-invasive counter, the first of its kind in North America, records the number of fish as they swim upstream. The counter will also be used to monitor Thompson River rainbow trout.

In spring 1999, Minister Dennis Streifel, along with provincial, federal and territorial colleagues, reached an agreement-in-principle on an Agreement of Interjurisdictional Co-operation with respect to Fisheries and Aquaculture. The agreement, which builds on existing mechanisms for intergovernmental co-operation, including the Canada-BC Agreement on the Management of Pacific Salmon Fishery Issues, provides a basis for increased co-operation and communication among all governments for issues that have an impact on other jurisdictions.

The Coastal Zone Paper was unveiled June 5, 1998. The paper reflects provincial interests, responsibilities and actions to ensure broad sustainability of B.C.'s coastal resources and communities. The paper will also serve as the basis of the province's discussions with the federal government to develop a National Oceans Strategy for the year 2000 and provide a framework for future provincial activities in the coastal zone. The paper presents a vision and a number of broad goals for sustainable economic development, coastal management, environmental protection, planning, growth management information and science and technology.

Marine Protected Areas, A Strategy for Canada's Pacific Coast is a joint initiative of the federal and provincial governments led by the Land Use Planning Committee to co-ordinate all existing federal and provincial marine-protected areas under a single umbrella. The discussion paper, released in August 1998, reflects extensive advice and feedback from resource agency staff, local governments, First Nations, industry and community stakeholders.

Relations with First Nations

The fisheries component of the Nisga'a Final Agreement reached completion in 1998/99. The fisheries provisions of the treaty address Nisga'a harvest rights, the rights to disposal of harvest, Nisga'a participation in the commercial fishery and aquaculture management.

B.C., Canada and the Sechelt Nation signed a treaty Agreement-in-Principle in the spring of 1999. Key elements of the fisheries section include a defined approach for determining Sechelt allocations for sockeye, pink and chum salmon. It also includes provisions to develop approaches for chinook and coho, and non-salmon species.

In April 1998, the province and representatives from the British Columbia Aboriginal Fisheries Commission agreed to endorse the draft Agreement of Fisheries Information Exchange. The agreement establishes a process that allows the British Columbia Aboriginal Fisheries Commission to provide First Nations' input early in the development of legislative, policy and program initiatives.

The ministry also agreed to provide support for First Nations treaty negotiations through the aboriginal affairs section. The ministry has supported these negotiations by providing policy advice and technical information to the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs.

Partnerships and Legislation

Over the last year the ministry has led a number of initiatives to influence and shape federal fisheries policy and program delivery during this period of rapid change. The ministry has provided support to the Coastal Community Network and a number of regional management initiatives to enhance regional economic development opportunities associated with fisheries

in coastal communities.

The ministry also undertook a variety of initiatives to assist with community economic adjustment and transition stemming from federal policy changes for the fishery. The ministry played a critical role in providing policy analysis and technical information to help shape federal fisheries management policy in B.C. and to assist with adjustment and renewal in the fisheries sector.

Ministry-led initiatives in 1998/99 included:

Coping with the Coho Crisis, a socio-economic impact review of the federal coho conservation measures written by Dr. Parzival Copes, the former director of the Institute of Fisheries Analysis at Simon Fraser University. The review reflects concerns expressed during community meetings with stakeholders, and through other research completed by Dr. Copes. The review complements work done by the federal government which focused on the biological impacts of coho conservation, and was provided to the federal government in expectation it would help shape the 1998 Salmon Fishing Plan.

Fishing for Money: Challenges and Opportunities for the Salmon Fishery in British Columbia. This 1998 co-funded report, prepared by the Office of the B.C. Job Protection Commissioner and G.S. Gislason & Associates, provides analysis of the 1997 fishing season and the challenges and opportunities facing the commercial and recreational salmon fishing sectors. This follows the 1996 Job Protection Commissioner report, *Fishing for Answers*.

Save Salmon B.C. is a 1998 made-in-British Columbia proposal to the federal government for programs to respond to the coho crisis. The proposal contains four main elements: fair resolution to the Pacific Salmon Treaty; fleet effort to reduce capacity; community transition and adjustment as groundwork for renewal; and renewal and rebuilding of fisheries habitat.

A Question of Balance; Reaching Out by Brian Peckford was commissioned by the ministry in response to restrictive arrangements negotiated between Canada and Washington state on the allocation of the Fraser River sockeye run.

Fisheries Renewal BC

The Minister of Fisheries is responsible for Fisheries Renewal BC, a key component of the province's conservation strategy. The Crown corporation funds initiatives and projects based on direct community involvement in developing and delivering programs to restore fish resources and revitalize fisheries and communities that depend on them.

In 1998/99 Fisheries Renewal BC invested \$9.3 million for 232 salmonid renewal projects throughout the province, creating 1,631 jobs. Funding produced stock and habitat assessment for 1,027 kilometres of streams, habitat restoration for 53 kilometres of waterways, and the release of 9.5 million smolts.

In 1998-99, Fisheries Renewal committed more than \$2 million to 30 projects promoting development and diversification of the fishery in B.C.

Funding of \$3.7 million from other sources, including the federal government, provincial government, private sector and First Nations brings the total investment to \$15 million. The projects contributed to the creation of 820 jobs. First Nations were involved in or employed by more than one-quarter of the projects. The projects focused on development of new products, new fisheries, development of the shellfish industry, improved production techniques, marketing, and applied research and development.

Development and Diversification of the Commercial Fisheries, Aquaculture and Seafood-Processing Sectors

The ministry, in co-operation with industry and the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, continued to support the development of fisheries for new and underutilized species in 1998/99. Terms of reference were established for a Fisheries and Seafood Diversification Board which will provide both the ministry and DFO with scientific and business advice on new fisheries.

North Coast Industry Development

The ministry continued to support a seafood industry development co-ordinator in Prince Rupert. The co-ordinator's role is to facilitate new economic activity by identifying and exploring regional seafood economic opportunities such as the community shellfish pilot project.

A number of pilot shellfish trials farming sites were evaluated on the north coast and two sites were upgraded to commercial status. The pilot sites provide opportunities for training, technology transfer and education on business planning.

The ministry supported the February 1998 Northern Seafood Quality Expo in Prince Rupert, which attracted more than 1,000 delegates and focused on economic development opportunities.

The co-ordinator initiated development of a sampling framework for paralytic shellfish poisoning on the North Coast. The framework provides a self-financing monitoring and sampling process that meets the regulatory requirements required to support industry development.

Shellfish Aquaculture

In November 1998 the ministry introduced plans under the Shellfish Development Initiative to help the industry grow in B.C. by doubling the amount of Crown land available for shellfish aquaculture to 4,230 hectares within 10 years. Throughout 1998/99 the ministry continued its work toward expanding shellfish aquaculture by working with First Nations, coastal communities and industry to determine acceptable sites and production levels for shellfish aquaculture in individual communities. The ministry also worked with B.C. Assets and Land Corporation toward streamlining the process for new shellfish tenures by cutting red tape and opening a one-stop shellfish office in Nanaimo to handle all licences and tenures for the coast. Pacific oysters and Manila clams are the predominant shellfish species farmed in B.C.

The ministry continued its support of the Baynes Sound Water Quality Remediation Project. The project's community-driven activities enabled the implementation of a GIS-based remediation reporting system, which resulted in upgrades of shellfish water classification for Comox Harbour and Mud Bay.

Commercial Fisheries

1. Developmental fisheries:

- Following extensive consultation with community groups, First Nations and other stakeholders, section staff drafted (with the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans) the "Policy and Guidelines for the Development of New Fisheries" and Terms of Reference and mandate for a Seafood Diversification Board.
- Pilot fisheries were continued for flying squid (3rd year) and pilchard (2nd year). A pilot fishery for mackerel was also initiated. The pilots were successful and have led to further fishing development.
- A data-management system was created for several underutilized species.
- A stock assessment and market information were collated for the Tanner crab.

2. An economic analysis of the benefits derived from shore-based processing of hake was completed. The analysis was used as a basis for the provincial position on DFO's review of existing policy.

3. The ministry continued to support the evaluation of selective salmon-fishing technologies and the results were used as the basis for further trials in 1999. Successful development of these technologies will maximize opportunity for the commercial sector when operating in a mixed-stock fishery.

Seafood Processing

Added-value product development and further product utilization:

- Supported the preparation of a two-year developmental program for fish-sausage products. The company is now operational and provides employment and added-value products.
- European dogfish processing program was successfully established in the Queen Charlottes (Masset), the lower mainland and Sointula.
- Continued work to improve Arrowtooth flounder product. Established a sampling protocol and distributed product to Europe on a trial basis.
- Developed a flaked salmon product for commercial distribution.

Seafood Industry

The Ministry publication "The 1998 British Columbia Seafood Industry Year in Review," which summarizes the province's seafood production and development prospects, will be distributed with the annual report.

Salmon Aquaculture

The ministry continued its evaluation of the biological and economic feasibility of producing non-reproductive Atlantic salmon commercially. One hundred thousand regular and 100,000 all-female Atlantics were produced for ongoing evaluation through 1998/99. In addition, another 5,000 smolts were distributed to the aquaculture industry for use in non-reproductive breeding programs.

Monitoring Atlantic salmon in streams was increased after the discovery of what appeared to be a number of naturally spawned juvenile Atlantic salmon in the Tsitika River. DNA analysis confirmed the fish were Atlantic salmon and were not of hatchery origin. Documentation of sightings and recoveries of Atlantic salmon in fresh and marine waters continued throughout 1998/99 through the Atlantic Salmon Watch program and river monitoring.

The ministry continued to review the Environmental Assessment Office's 49 recommendations in its review on salmon aquaculture and worked toward the development of a salmon aquaculture policy. The ministry also initiated discussions with Washington State to develop a protocol to jointly reduce escapes.

Groundfish

In May 1998 a Groundfish Trawl Fishery Agreement was signed by both the federal and provincial fisheries ministers to implement a long-term management plan for the West Coast groundfish trawl fishery. Both the federal and provincial governments have been working with stakeholders since 1996 on an approach to long-term development of the Pacific groundfish trawl industry.

The processing capacity for hake was expanded at two Vancouver Island plants in 1998. Prices offered to fishers by off-shore processors were significantly higher than those offered by on-shore processors. As a result, the plants experienced some difficulties in securing access to raw materials.

Although the hake harvest was down eight per cent in 1998, both the landed and wholesale values rose. Hake landings generated \$19 million and accounted for 22 per cent of the income for groundfish harvesters. Hake products earned \$32 million in wholesale value, up slightly from the previous year and contributing 24 per cent of the total wholesale value of groundfish for 1998.

The Minister pressed his federal counterpart in February 1999 to give B.C. fish processors priority access to Pacific hake for on-shore processing. In the past, virtually the entire catch of Pacific hake was processed at sea by foreign crews. Government and industry worked together and by 1998 the annual on-shore production of hake in B.C. reached 47,000 tonnes and created 517 direct jobs with an annual payroll of \$7.3 million. B.C. fishermen caught almost 91,000 tonnes of hake.

Enhancement and Diversification of Recreational Fisheries

The province is responsible for the management of freshwater fish and sport fisheries. The ministry provides leadership in provincial fisheries management by co-ordinating and setting fisheries policies, fostering industry development, and implementing stock assessment and conservation programs. The ministry also develops recreational fisheries through enhancement programs, including the provincial stocking program.

Throughout 1998/99 the province continued working to ensure the long-term viability of freshwater recreational fisheries in B.C. through effective resource management initiatives, enhancing the quality of angling experiences and encouraging business development opportunities. With B.C.'s growing population, the growing popularity of B.C. as a tourist destination and increasing numbers of fish stocks under stress, the ministry recognizes the need to undertake an evaluation of the provincial Angling Guide Management and Classified Waters systems. Results of the evaluation are expected by the summer of 2000.

In co-operation with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Sport Fishing Advisory Board (SFAB), the ministry has been investigating ways to expand the SFAB's role to advise both the provincial and federal governments on B.C.'s tidal and anadromous recreational fisheries issues. Concurrently, the ministry is leading the development of a formal consultation mechanism for inland sport fisheries.

Sport-fishing interests and the ministry continued to work together to develop a co-ordinated, long-term freshwater fisheries strategy. The plan will include a shared vision for the freshwater sport fishery, key strategic objectives to achieve the vision, and a clear action plan identifying priorities, needed support activities and suggested partnerships. The initiative complements the tidal and anadromous strategic plan done in 1997.

The late announcement of the 1998 federal coho recovery plan had a significant impact on B.C. businesses that depend on saltwater anglers. The ministry canvassed a wide range of businesses along the coast and estimated that the sport fishery suffered a \$150-200 million loss in business activity in 1998 compared to 1997 figures. Widely praised by the sector, this work was a significant factor in convincing DFO to establish a \$7-million Recreational Fisheries Loan Program for impacted lodges, resorts and charter businesses.

The Sport Fishing Economic Impact Survey was piloted in seven regional districts in B.C. in early 1999 and is expected to be completed in the spring of 2000. The survey, prepared with BC Stats, will target thousands of B.C. businesses, which rely, in whole or in part, on freshwater or tidal sport-fishing activities. The survey is intended and designed for businesses providing goods or services directly to anglers and other recreational fishers. The goal of the survey is to develop a practical economic assessment tool that can be used to accurately measure the full benefits of B.C.'s sport-fishing industry.

Fish Culture

The Fish Culture Section stocked 1,075 lakes and streams with 9.4 million fish. Five species of trout and char were cultured, including 5.2 million rainbow. The program is extremely cost-effective with a benefit-cost of greater than 20 to 1. The National Survey for Recreational Fishing indicates that 49 per cent of the fishing effort in fresh water takes place on lakes and streams stocked by provincial hatcheries.

Public Interpretation Centres were provided at four of the five provincial hatcheries and received 46,000 visitors. A high proportion of visitors were school children who came to learn about fish, fish habitat and fisheries.

Budget

VOTE	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL EXPENDITURES (\$)
42	Minister's Office	376,351
43	Ministry Operations	
	Corporate Services	
	Deputy Minister's Office	837,686
	Management Services Branch	2,377,867
	Communications Branch	450,721
		3,666,274
	Fisheries Policy, Strategic Planning and Liaison	
	Assistant Deputy Minister, Policy, Planning and Liaison	267,607
	Policy and Legislation Branch	573,646
	Intergovernmental Relations Branch	926,325
		1,767,578
	Fisheries Programs and Operations	
	Assistant Deputy Minister, Programs and Operations	3,963,327
	Fisheries Management Branch	3,723,979
	Sustainable Economic Development Branch	5,423,484
	Planning and Information Branch	1,090,015
		14,200,805
	Tangible Capital Assets	(282,000)
	Amortization Expense	215,000
	Total Ministry Operations	19,567,657
	TOTAL VOTED EXPENDITURES	19,944,008

Ministry of Fisheries Offices

Minister's office

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Mailing Address

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Victoria, B.C. V8W 9M2

FIELD OFFICES

Sustainable Economic Development

Fraser Valley Trout Hatchery

34345 Yye Road,
Abbotsford, B.C. V2S 7P6
Phone (604) 852-5388, Fax 852-5420

Clearwater Trout Hatchery

40 Old N. Thompson Hwy E.,
P.O. Box 5172, R.R. #2,
Clearwater, B.C. V0E 1N0
Phone (250) 674-2580, Fax 674-3572

Vancouver Island Trout Hatchery

1080 Wharnccliffe Road,
Duncan, B.C. V9L 2K7
Phone (250) 746-1425, Fax 746-7163

Kootenay Trout Hatchery

Fort Steele, B.C. V0B 1N0
Phone (250) 429-3214, Fax 429-3202

Summerland Trout Hatchery

Site 11, Comp. 8 R.R. #1,
Summerland, B.C. V0H 1Z0
Phone (250) 494-0491, Fax 494-3046

Programs and Operations Division

Courtenay Access Centre

2500 Cliffe Avenue,
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2080A Labieux Road,
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